

Critical Incident Management (SEMS and NIMS)

Telecourse DVD (New)
October 2006

POST Course Control Number: **xxxx-29000-xx154***
CPT Hours: 2.0
DVD Shipping Date: **10/27/06**
Reference Guide: No

Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5) directed the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to develop the National Incident Management System (NIMS). California has been using the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) for many years. The use of both the SEMS and NIMS provide an effective, systematic, and standardized approach to managing critical incidents of any size. The Incident Command System (ICS) is the primary component of both systems.

This program provides an overview of both SEMS and NIMS using a panel of subject matter experts from the law enforcement, fire, and emergency management fields who provide valuable insight and comments on the use of these systems to manage incidents that occur frequently in California and the nation.

The DVD program offers two viewing options:

1. Play Telecourse in its entirety (123 min.)
2. Play Panel Discussion in its entirety (38 min.)

This program features several segments depicting a variety of critical incidents that have occurred in California. Segments include:

- CHP Response to Hurricane Katrina (20 min.)
- Los Angeles Civil Disturbances in 1992 (9 min.)
- Cedar Fire, San Diego County in 2003 (14 min.)
- Foxboro Incident, Irvine (14 min.)
- Alaska Air Flight #261 Crash, Ventura County (11 min.)
- MetroLink Train Crash, Glendale (16 min.)
- Reagan Funeral, Ventura County (10 min.)
- Rose Parade/Rose Bowl, Pasadena (11 min.)
- Value of NIMS/SEMS and ICS (10 min.)
- Final Thoughts (6 min.)

This telecourse is designed as an informational program only. It does not meet state nor federal training requirements for SEMS and NIMS.

* **NEW Course Control Numbering scheme as of July 1.** The first four digits of the Course Control Number (xxxx) is the preassigned Telecourse Presenter Number specific to your agency; the next five digits are fixed "29000" for all video/multimedia presented after July 1, 2006; the tenth and eleventh digits (xx) are the fiscal year in which your agency presents this program (currently "06"); the final three digits are the "multimedia I.D. number" specific to this program. See website at <http://www.post.ca.gov/training/cptn/control.asp> for detailed instructions.



Monthly Edition DVD
October 2006

Case Law Today programs are released monthly on a single DVD containing a single month (6 total segments). Case Law Today programs are not accompanied by reference guides nor eligible for Continuing Professional Training (CPT) credit.

Vehicle Stops: Is the Passenger Also Detained?

with Daniel Mc Nerney, Superior Court Judge, State of California

In this case, the California Supreme Court holds that the passenger in a vehicle stopped by police is not necessarily detained unless the officer takes additional action with the passenger to indicate that he is also a subject of the investigation of the officer's authority. *Case cited: People v. Brendlin (2006) 38 Cal.4th 1107. (7:22)*

Post-Arrest Parole/Probation Searches

with Jeff Rubin, Alameda County District Attorney's Office

A parole search may be conducted, even after the parolee has been incarcerated on a parole hold, up until the time the parolee's parole is formally revoked. The rule is the same when it comes to probationers. *Case cited: People v. Hunter (2006) 140 Cal.App.4th 1147. (6:41)*

Conducting a Consent Search

with William Bedsworth, Justice of the Court of Appeal, State of California

A consent search is always limited by the purpose—if any is expressed—for which the search is granted. Consent can be withdrawn at any time during the search, in which case, the search must be immediately terminated. But in this case, a consent search was invalidated not because consent was withdrawn, but because the police put the person who gave consent in a situation in which he could not effectively exercise his right to withdraw consent. *Case cited: United States v. McWeeney (2006) DJDAR 9551 (July 24, 2006) (6:08)*

Tainted Statements

with Jeff Rubin, Alameda County District Attorney's Office

Generally, if police obtain an involuntary statement from a suspect, statements made after the involuntary statement will be presumed to be tainted by the first statement and thus also suppressible. This rule can hold true even if the second statement is made to a private individual. However, if there is an intervening act that breaks the connection between the first and second statement (such as when the suspect initiates a request to speak to a family member on his own), the second statement may be admissible. *Cases cited: People v. Hogan (1982) 31 Cal.3d 815; People v. Terrell (2006) 141 Cal.App.4th 1371. (7:17)*

P.C. to Arrest: The Case of the Missing Oscars

with Daniel Mc Nerney, Superior Court Judge, State of California

Discusses two issues: warrantless arrest of a suspect at his residence, and probable cause to arrest based on hearsay. *Cases cited: Hart v. Parks (2006) DAR 7693; Payton v. New York (1980) 445 U.S. 573; U.S. v. Alazzawy (1985) 784 F.2d 890. (8:21)*

Searching Workplace Computers

with Jeff Rubin, Alameda County District Attorney's Office

A suspect has no expectation of privacy in a workplace computer (i.e., the suspect cannot challenge the search of the computer) where the company gives the police permission to search the computer and the company's computer policy included routine monitoring, a right of access to the computer by other employees, and a prohibition against private use by its employees. *Case cited: United States v. Ziegler (9th Cir. 2006) 456 F.3d 1138. (9:14)*



More Information and Future Programs

Distribution and Ordering

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Telecourse CPT Credit

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Future Program Releases*

California Public Records Act (Nov. 2006)

Case Law Today (Nov. 2006)

Tactical Communications Update (Dec. 2006)

Case Law Today (Dec. 2006)

2007 Legal Update (Jan. 2007)

Case Law Today (Jan. 2007)

* Schedule subject to change.